MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 APRIL 1981

Lebanon

Military Situation--Clashes continued in Beirut and Zahlah on the morning of 8 April, Beirut radio reported. However, the radio later reported that all parties had responded well to President Ilyas Sarkis' order for a cease-fire, issued at noon. By early evening the situation was completely quiet in Beirut and Zahlah, the radio said, noting that a Red Cross convoy had entered Zahlah, where, according to AFP, over 300 people have been wounded. Voice of Lebanon radio reported on 9 April that Beirut and Zahlah were calm during the night. In the south clashes continued between Christian militiamen and Palestinian forces, Beirut radio and the Israeli news agency ITIM reported.

Political Developments--In remarks reported by Beirut radio, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said the various parties have given "no definite answers" to proposals made to them following the 7 April talks between the Lebanese leaders and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. He indicated that an agreement has been reached for Lebanese Army forces in Ablah to enter Zahlah.

Meanwhile, in a speech to the Lebanese fronts, broadcast by Voice of Lebanon, Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil said the Phalangists will not accept any treaty or series of agreements by "installments" whereby the Syrians occupy Zahlah and increase their control over other areas. He called on the Phalangists and their allies to devote all their efforts to "the sole aim of liberating Lebanon." The radio also broadcast a statement by the Lebanese Front calling on the world to urge the UN Security Council to deploy UN forces in Lebanon in place of the Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF), which is now behaving as an "occupation force." For the past 8 days, the statement said, the ADF has continously shelled residential quarters in Zahlah, clashed with the Lebanese Army in Beirut and refused to comply with cease-fire orders issued by their nominal supreme commander, President Sarkis.

Paris radio, citing diplomatic sources in the French capital, reported that France may form an international peacekeeping force for Lebanon if the Lebanese authorities ask for it. President Sarkis held a 2-hour meeting with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper and Ambassador John Gunther Dean, Voice of Lebanon reported.

Haig Middle East Tour

Saudi Talks Conclude--After meeting with Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Secretary of State Alexander Haig left Saudi Arabia at the end of his tour of four Middle Eastern countries, SPA reported. Citing a statement by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, SPA added that during his meeting with Secretary Haig, King Khalid said the situation in Lebanon, created by Israel's "continuous challenges," represents a direct threat to Middle Eastern security and stability and he expressed optimism that the U.S. administration will give this issue its most urgent attention. Prince Sa'ud added that the secretary's visit provided the opportunity for an exchange of views on the critical issues in the Middle East.

Syria Rejects Envoy--According to an 8 April SANA report, on 2 April the Syrian Government rejected a request by the U.S. Government that Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper visit Damascus to brief Syria on the results of Secretary Haig's tour. TISHRIN, reviewed by Damascus radio, said that Syria refused to receive Draper because it opposes the new U.S. policy that Secretary Haig came to impose on the region.

Iran

Party Guidelines--Revolution Prosecutor General 'Ali Qoddusi issued a 10-point list of directives, broadcast textually by Tehran Radio, regulating the activities of parties

and groups. Such organizations require a permit from the Interior Ministry to publish newspapers and periodicals, the directives stipulated, and may only hold meetings and demonstrations with the approval of the ministry, which will also supervise their offices. All armed groups must give up their weapons, and those which have declared an "armed struggle" against the government must either officially abandon this stance and exercise political activity within the framework of the law or face prosecution. Parties and groups are "free to express political views" provided this does not include "lies, slander and incitement," and they are not allowed to cause disruptions like strikes. Apart from those who persist in armed struggle against the authorities, all parties and groups are allowed to engage in "political and ideological debates" through the media within the limits of their resources, the directives said.

Ardabili on Investigating Committee--State Prosecutor General 'Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili said his office has sent the three-man committee investigating differences among Iran's top officials a file from the president's office complaining about the prime minister and the minister of state for executive affairs. In a statement broadcast by Tehran radio, he indicated that other files on this matter will also be sent to the committee. After the committee has completed its investigation and expressed its opinion, he added, the judicial organs will start their work.

Khomeyni on Anticlergy Plots--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni has said that the clergy is the main target of troublemakers in Iran today. In a speech to revolution court members at Hoseyniyeh Jaharan, a recording of which was broadcast by Tehran radio, Khomeyni told them that such people will even "brand" themselves in order to implicate revolution court judges in the use of torture. Khomeyni expressed confidence in the judges, saying that although they have been accused of many things, he has heard from reliable people that these accusations are false. In order to counter the plots, he said, revolution court members must increase their resistance and continue their good conduct.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Nonaligned Committee--According to INA, a Nonaligned Movement peace committee has arrived in Iraq to seek a solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict. The committee, comprising the foreign ministers of Cuba, India and Zambia and a PLO representative, issued a statement on arrival saying it has not brought proposals but will investigate all aspects of the conflict, INA reported. A later INA report said the committee met with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz, who told the members that Iraqi forces will not withdraw from the territory they occupy until Iran recognizes Iraqi and pan-Arab rights and abandons its hostility and expansionism.

Iranian Raid--An "authoritative" Syrian source, cited by SANA, has dismissed as "trivial" Iraqi claims that Iranian planes refueled in Syria before bombing an Iraqi airfield on 4 April. Earlier, in a television interview reported by INA, an Iraqi wing commander said the Iranian Phantoms, which would have been unable to raid Al-Walid airport without refueling, were detected crossing into Syria before and after the raid. Iraqi losses in the raid were slight, he indicated.

Iraq

According to a message from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Tikhonov to President Saddam Husayn, the Soviet Union "is prepared" to develop relations with Iraq "in the future" based on the two countries' common interest in bolstering friendship and cooperation. INA, which broadcast the message, said it came on the ninth anniversary of the signing of the Iraqi-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty. INA also carried President Husayn's reply, which affirmed Iraq's readiness to develop its "existing relations of friendship" with the Soviet Union.

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KARMAL MEETS WITH HERAT PROVINCE REPRESENTATIVES

LD081944 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, this afternoon received a large number of noble representatives from Herat Province at the Delkosha Palace headquarters of the Revolution Council and talked to them in a sincere atmosphere.

Babrak Karmal arrived at about 1600 at Delkosha Palace and was met with continous applause, flower-throwing and fervor.

During this meeting, Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the PDPA Central Committee, head of the Justice and Defense Commission of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council Presidium, and Gen Nazar Mohammad, member of the PDPA Central Committee and the general air and air defense commander, were also present.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports: At the beginning of this meeting, a few verses of the holy Koran were read and the DRA national anthem was played. Afterward, Babrak Karmal spoke about the real and national democratic essence of the Sawr Revolution and the aims of its new developmental stage, explaining the mean and wicked aims of imperialist circles, headed by the world-devouring U.S. imperialism, toward the glorious Sawr Revolution.

Babrak Karmal said: The Sawr Revolution came into being as the beginning of the revolution of you patriotic and toiling people against cruelty and oppression. From the time the revolution was announced, all the cruel and oppressive forces who were the enemies of free Afghanistan--such as British imperialism, now replaced by U.S. imperialism, with the aid of Chinese chauvinism and the ruling military circles of Pakistan--embarked in practice on an undeclared war against the Afghan revolution.

It is regrettable to say that before long, the sinister hand of the worshipper of U.S. imperialism--as far as it is possible from time to time for such a hand to penetrate inside a revolutionary party and government--penetrated inside the Afghanistan mass-supported revolution, engaged in conspiracy and inflicted unforgettable cruelty and oppression on our innocent and oppressed people.

After further explaining the mean aims of Afghanistan's enemies, Babrak Karmal said: You should believe that I and my colleagues--that is, your sons and brothers--have promised with our blood and heart before both God Almighty and our people to sincerely serve and be real brothers and friends.

Babrak Karmal explained the necessity of the Sawr Revolution's new developmental stage, saying: Now, in accordance with the wishes of the Afghan people, we want, along with the preservation of and respect for the holy religion of Islam and the Afghan People's traditions, to create a progressive and developed Afghanistan from the industrial, commercial, educational, cultural and other points of view. To realize this aim, it is necessary to create a calm and peaceful atmosphere, and it is up to all national and patriotic forces to unite and then uproot all servants of foreign murderers, who are sent to loot revolutionary Afghanistan, and to cut them off at their sources.

Babrak Karmal said: We announce that differences with Pakistan and Iran should be resolved through discussion. We hope for friendly relations with all countries of the world, particularly the Muslim ones.

In our relying upon Almighty God and on the unity and support of all the Afghan people in a wide, national fatherland front, we shall completely wipe out all the highway robbers and murderers. We must say clearly that our revolution and the DRA Government will never be defeated regarding the enemies' hostile propaganda and intimidation.

Babrak Karmal said at the end: We announce again that the warm embracing arms of the mother country are open to all those who have left their country because of the deception of the enemies of Afghanistan or because of the cruelty and oppression of Hafizollah Amin. Similarly, we again announce that in any region of Afghanistan, those persons who lay down their arms and cooperate with their government will be forgiven for their past actions by the DRA Revolution Council.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds: At the end of Babrak Karmal's talk, which was received with particular warmth, Abdol Karim Na'l, from Herat City, and Gholam Yuahya Shawel, from the Gozarah District of Herat Province, made speeches. In supporting the explanations of Babrak Karmal, they promised to sincerely cooperate in realizing the aims of the Sawr Revolution--particularly its new developmental stage--and to render any kind of self-sacrifice in eliminating the enemies of the revolution and of the country.

At the end of the meeting, one of the elders of Herat Province gave Babrak Karmal a turban and pato [traditional sheet], which were received with thanks. Afterward, the resolution passed by the people of Herat was read.

The BAKHTAR correspondent's report said that at the end of this meeting, Babrak Karmal met with elders of Herat Province and spoke to them in an atmosphere of exceptional friendship and brotherhood.

At this meeting, the elders expressed their difficulties and views to Babrak. They were assured, with good will, that he would see to their difficulties, if possible.

PDPA POLITBURO MEMBER LEAVES FOR SED CONGRESS

LD090704 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0450 GMT 09 Apr 81

[Text] Kabul, 8 Apr (BAKHTAR)--Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of PDPA Central Committee, at the head of a party delegation left for Berlin at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist United Party of Germany to participate in the Tenth Congress of the SUP.

Abdorrashid Arian, member of PDPA CC, also left for Berlin as a member of the DRA's party delegation.

PDPA DELEGATION HEAD RETURNS HOME FROM SOFIA

LD090712 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0448 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Kabul, 8 Apr (BAKHTAR)--Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, returned from Sofia today.

He was at the head of the DRA's party delegation to the Twelfth Congress of the Communist Party of Bulgaria.

EDUCATION MINISTRY OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

LD090700 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0505 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Kabul, 8 Apr (BAKHTAR)--Dr Faqir Mohammed Yaqubi, care-taker of the Ministry of Education, left for Moscow today at the invitation of the Ministry of Education.

He will visit the training and educational institutions there.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS INDIAN CLAIM OVER ISLAND

BK080106 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] In Dacca, a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry has said Bangladesh never accepted the unilateral claim of India over the newly emerged island of South Talpatti. He said all the information, including satellite imagery, shows the South Talpatti Island at the estuary of the border river Hariabhanga clearly lies within Bangladesh territory.

The spokesman said: With a view to settling the legal ownership of the island peacefully, the Indian Government agreed in April 1979 to undertake a joint survey of the area. The problem was also discussed when the Indian external affairs minister visited Dacca in August last and it was agreed that after a study of the additional information to be exchanged between the two governments, further discussions will be held to solve the problem. Since then, some notes have been exchanged between the two governments, but the promised additional data from the Indian Government are still awaited.

In the background of all these facts, the spokesman further said: The Indian minister's reported statement in the Lok Sabha on the 2d of this month that India's title to South Talpatti is clear has caused surprise and concern to the Government of Bangladesh.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has, therefore, lodged a protest against the statement with the Indian high commissioner in Dacca. The Indian Government has been requested for the early submission of the additional information on the island and also to undertake a joint survey of the area during the current fair weather season to expeditiously and amicably settle this question in a spirit of understanding and good neighborliness.

QODDUSI DEFINES LIMITS OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY

LD081146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that Mr 'Ali Qoddusi, the revolution prosecutor general of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a statement issued today declared the limits of the activity of political parties and groups. The 10-point statement is communicated to public prosecutor's offices and revolution courts throughout the country as a written instruction by the revolution prosecutor general, and the said institutions are required to implement its provisions. The text of the statement is as follows:

In His exalted name. This is to give notice that as from the date of this statement, 8 April 1981, all groups and parties are required to observe the following:

1. The publication of newspapers, weeklies, monthlies and annuals is conditional upon obtaining a permit from the Ministry of Islamic Guidance.

2. The holding of meetings and demonstrations, in view of the state of war, is conditional upon the permission of the Interior Ministry.

3. The setting up of party and group offices is conditional upon the Interior Ministry being informed, ensuring the possibility of legally supervizing the said premises on the basis of principle 26 of the Constitution.

4. No party or group is entitled to arm its members or to use arms. Offenders will be prosecuted.

5. As from the date of this statement, all armed groups and parties are required to hand in their arms to Islamic Revolution Guards Corps or security officials against the issue of receipts.

6. All groups and parties which have declared an armed struggle against the Islamic Republic of Iran may exercise their political activity within the framework of the law if they abandon their previous stance and hand in their arms to the guards corps or to security officials and officially declare their new position. Otherwise, they will be tried in revolution courts in accordance with the law and will be treated in accordance with Islamic laws as wagers of war against God [muharib].

7. All parties and groups are free to express political views and thoughts provided this does not include lies, slander and incitement.

8. Parties and groups are not allowed to encourage or incite strikes, slow downs, sit-ins or any other disruptions in government organizations, and should such instances be observed, offenders will be prosecuted.

9. All parties and groups are allowed to engage in political and ideological debates through the media within the limits of resources available, except in the case of those who have declared armed struggle against the Islamic Republic's regime and who have not changed their position.

10. All individuals in the nation and security organizations are required to ensure and observe the legal freedom of activity of parties and groups whose activity has not been declared illegal by relevant state officials. Judicial and security officials are required to implement these decisions, and offending parties and groups will be prosecuted and punished in accordance with the law.

This statement shall be regarded by public prosecutor's offices and revolution courts throughout the country as a written instruction.

[Signed] 'Ali Qoddusi, prosecutor general of the revolution of the Islamic Republic of Iran

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES TEHRAN MAGISTRATE, COURT MEMBERS

GF081148 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received this morning Tehran Revolution Court Magistrate Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Gilani, accompanied by a number of Tehran Revolution Court members. A number of revolution court members reported to the imam on their activities. His eminence issued the appropriate directives to them.

The imam also received this morning Bandar-e 'Abbas Friday Imam Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Ahmad Yazdi, who briefed his eminence on the situation in the area.

KHOMEYNI: FACTIONS TRYING TO ISOLATE CLERGY

LD082228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni on 8 April at meeting in Hoseyniyeh Jamaran with Mohammad Gilani, president of the Islamic Revolution Court in Tehran, and Tehran Revolution Court members--recorded, duration 22 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. This work in which you are involved, whether you gentlemen are judges, public prosecutors or involved with prisoners and such things, is extremely difficult and worthy work. It is difficult because the problem of judgment is such that one side is always dissatisfied. When two persons have a dispute and when one is in the wrong, that person does not acquiesce without saying anything.

Here I cannot give you a neat and easy example. But what I would like to say concerns all judges who are, in the main, clergymen. The thing I would like to say regarding judges is that the problem of judgment is one which probably heads all problems under Islam. It deals with the lives of people, with their property and honor. This is one of the most difficult and a judge's situations and circumstances are innumerable. Today we do not have enough judges to cope with all the circumstances. But, well, the judges--God willing--are busy doing their best.

However, those people who have undertaken such responsibilities and have been deemed fit to undertake the same responsibilities here in Tehran should pay a great deal of attention to the fact that the prime target today is the clergy. For all the various factions the prime object is to isolate and corner the clergy in society. So now, if the judges were to deal with the people, with the criminals, and these latter were of a mind to create a noise and din, to express anxiety, then what problems we would have! If--God forbid--a dispute were to take place in some place, then these people would fan this dispute, publicize it and exaggerate it. These people are not the kind who will be committed to Islam and refrain from telling lies.

Last night a certain gentlemen said to me: I went to visit the house of such and such a person, a personality. When I left that gentleman, that person, certain persons who were in that gentleman's office said: If you wish to see somebody who has been tortured, you can.

So I said: Yes, I wish to see this person.

He then said: I went along and found a person who showed me his body and said: They branded me and did this and that to me using the tips of burning cigarettes.

Now the name of such and such a person was branded on that person through the use of burning cigarettes: The name of one of the respectable judicial authorities.

He said: To begin with I thought he had been tattooed.

Then I questioned him saying: Who caught you?

He replied: A group of people in the desert. They came along and grabbed me, tortured me and beat me up.

I asked him: Did you recognize them?

He said: No, they had covered their heads and faces.

I asked him: Where did they torture you?

He said: They tortured me then and there in the (?desert) and these people were revolution guards.

I said to him: But you say they had covered their faces and heads. How can you say they were guards? Perhaps they were your own friends?

He said: Well. He could not reply.

So I said to him: You are one of these troublemakers. You have come here to complain. Get up and be off with you.

This is the situation of these people!

You have many problems and these problems are largely attributed to the clergy. People accuse them of doing this or that. Perhaps a great many such complaints come from here and there, but perhaps most of these are of no substance whatsoever.

Some of these people are not ordinary people, but those who, from the beginning of the revolution, wanted to make something of themselves. They did not do anything during the revolution, but wanted to use the situation and perhaps even become president of the republic, for example. Well, they did not achieve that office. So later they started their troublemaking. Your business is with such people.

Everywhere there are plots; there are plots in prison, there are plots outside the prison. The same goes for the fronts. These problems exist everywhere. But you are working in limited, confined places and these people are devoting all their energies to turning the situation in the prisons into what you say it is.

I believe that you are reporting these problems from your confined places where I too am sitting. These problems should be brought to the attention of the people in our society. You have been accused of a great many things; but I have heard many good things about you from gentlemen who know you well and say that such accusations are false. Well, you say these accusations are false and you complain to me, but society does not know this state of affairs.

These people publicize things among the people any way they like. Unfortunately, certain authorities believe this sort of thing and this belief is then exaggerated. You live in such an atmosphere, facing such problems, because you do not tell the people about your difficulties. Those people who create problems for you are the very people who create a noise and din and display photographs [of alleged tortures], for instance. They portray some of you as such and such persons when as a matter of fact I have heard from reliable persons, including Mr Mohammad [Gilani], that you are extremely devoted and committed Muslim persons.

What I would like to say is that the task in hand is difficult, but you must show some resistance. Of course, I do not say that I myself am showing resistance, but I would like you people to. Thanks be to God, you are young men and enjoy the resistance of youth. Whoever is beset most with these problems and resists will have a greater reward with God.

When you are beset by a group of people who knock themselves out and brand themselves in order to blame you, and when you are beset by a group of people whose little children go to the streets shouting and crying in order to force the people to confront them, you should not expect to remain calm and comfortable. You should expect to have more and more problems every day.

I ask you to increase your resistance, and your conduct--God willing--will continue to be as good as it has been so far. Those things which should be said should be made clear to the people. When you come to me and say these things this is useless as I am only one man. You do not speak your minds in society where these people spread their poison, publicize their falsehoods.

Of course, your task is extremely difficult, but--God willing--you will be rewarded in your tasks. And I hope that God Almighty will give you the strength needed to remain vigilant as regards all these unpleasant things.

I once again repeat that every time one of these gentlemen came to see me and told me about certain issues, I told them that it was no use and that he should go and inform the people of these problems so that the people could see and identify these problems, so that other persons would come and see for themselves. They ask certain authorities to come and see these problems for themselves.

Let people who come from abroad come and see these prisons. That is, let them see for themselves what the situation is and on the other hand hear for themselves what these people are saying.

I hope--God willing--that these issues will be put right and I hope that you will strengthen your hearts so that you will achieve victory--God willing. [shouts of "God is great!," "Khomeyni is the leader!," "Death to the dissenters!"]

ARDABILI ON OBJECTIVE OF THREE-MAN COMMITTEE

LD090036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Statement by Ayatollah 'Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili, Revolution Council member and state prosecutor general, on 8 April in connection with the investigation into the 5 March incident at Tehran University and contacts between a three-man committee and the office of the state prosecutor general--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. My remarks tonight are in connection with two matters: First, after a few days' delay, the three-man committee investigating the offenses appointed by the president, the prime minister, the president of the Supreme Court of the country and the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly has been set up. Today, in a contact with me, they announced their preparedness, and it was agreed that the files in relation to this case, upon the imam's order, should be placed at the disposal of this committee.

As far as I know, the file sent today was a file from the president's office complaining about the prime minister and Mr Behzad Nabavi. It had been sent to the Tehran public prosecutor's office and he had sent it to a prosecutor and the prosecutor intended to start his judicial measures. He may even have started.

He had sent a summons to the president so that he could come and explain, but at this time the gentlemen [members of the committee] declared their readiness, and it was decided that the file should be placed at their disposal. I briefed the Tehran prosecutor on the matter and the gentlemen, on the imam's orders, sent the file to the three-man committee. There are probably other files to this effect, along this line. However, upon the imam's order, they will be dealt with.

On the question, therefore, of what the judicial machine will do, it has already been talked about. I explained it before. But since there are more queries it seems that some people are still in doubt. If this three-men committee succeeds in its work, and we hope, God willing, it will be successful, it will be of great help and assistance to the judicial machine. In this case, the files will first be sent to the three men on the committee for the pursuit of their investigation so that they can pass an opinion on them. They will carry out their work. In case of [word indistinct], they will bring the culprit before the people and then they will place [object or person not specified] at the disposal of the judicial machine and the judicial machine will start its work.

Of course, some of the newspapers' functions will be related to this committee, upon the imam's order, but regarding the type of tasks which will be given to the gentlemen, I am supposed to take part in some meetings in order to coordinate the job and to see what the gentlemen should be about the newspapers and what should be done by the judicial machine.

Regarding the Tehran University incident, as this goes back to the past--it goes back to before these talks--the judicial machine will carry out its job on this. I have talked about it before. At present, I have nothing new to add.

When I was informed today that an honorable and conscientious judge had been given a file and that he, without any bad or wrong feeling, had seen the file and without the slightest hesitation had issued a summons to the president in order to implement the law, I praised that judge very much and his character was enhanced in my eyes, for he did not consider anything but the truth, judgment and the law in order to implement the law.

RAJA'I: ALL TALK WITH IRAQ WILL BE ON BATTLEFIELD

LD081200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the prime minister arrived in Kermanshah this morning and was welcomed by the local authorities. The commander of the 81st Armored Division gave him a military briefing after which the prime minister held talks with the Friday imam of Kermanshah. Before leaving Kermanshah, the prime minister was interviewed by our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Raja'i, the Government of Iraq (?has made new proposals through the good-will mission) in view of our rejection of the previous conditions.

[Answer] The only thing worth mentioning in this regard are the remarks made by Mr Bani-Sadr. I hope that our brothers on the battlefronts will rely on what we said earlier--that we will do our talking on the battlefield. It is unlikely that there is any other way to save our revolution.

[Question] Yes. When we told Iraq that we will never accept an imposed peace, once again Saddam began speaking nonsense. What did he mean when he said: I shall take further action later.

[Answer] There are no crimes worse than those he has already perpetrated, unless there are other stages of viciousness of which we are not aware.

Therefore, I call upon all brothers and sisters, those on the fronts and behind the lines, to pay no attention to such nonsense. We will be happy regardless whether we live or are martyred. The [word indistinct] said in the Koran is the best support for us, and we have relied upon it from the start. Not only Saddam, but also his American and Soviet masters, are much too insignificant to force us to change our policy. [end recording]

RAJA'I INSPECTS ILAM FRONT, ARRIVES IN ZAHEDAN

GF090502 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] PARS reports that Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, accompanied by military commanders, inspected the frontlines in Meymak, Ilam Province, and talked with the fighters on the front. He then met with military commanders. The meeting was attended by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i. They discussed the area's military affairs and exchanged views.

Raja'i then went to the mosque in the city of Ilam where he met with a large gathering of citizens and talked to them about matters of interest to the region.

Following his inspection tour of the western region, the prime minister left for Sistan va Baluchestan Province in southeastern Iran to take part in the governors' conference in Zahedan, the province capital. He was received by government officials and ulema. Speaking at Zahedan airport brother Raja'i paid tribute to the martyrs of Islam in the Iraqi war imposed on Iran. He said: Our steadfastness and resistance in this war is not for the land and waters, it is to expose the aggressors to the world.

RAJA'I ADDRESSES SUNNI, SHI'ITE ULEMA IN ZAHEDAN

GF090720 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Addressing Sunni and Shi'ite ulema in Zahedan in southeastern Iran yesterday, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said: We are all Muslims and adhere to our Koran and the message of our noble prophet, Muhammad, may God's peace be upon him and his family. No differences can divide us.

Brother Raja'i stressed Sunni-Shi'ite brotherhood. He then warmly welcomed a proposal by the Sunni ulema to make use of the energies of the graduates of various local studies.

Brother Raja'i arrived in Zahedan yesterday to take part in a joint meeting of Cabinet members and governors.

DEFENSE MINISTER, PILOTS ON RAID ON IRAQI BASES

GF081221 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] In an interview with our correspondent after his meeting yesterday with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, and after bombing the treacherous enemy's airbases in Iraq, the defense minister and air force commander said: Our meeting with the imam was to express our respect and good feelings for the imam's unlimited support for the armed forces. He added: Our air force personnel, together with our valiant pilots, were able, thanks to their coordinated collective effort, to carry out this big task, which came as a warning by our pilots to Saddam that they will carry out more deadly blows if he continues to commit crimes. He said: The leader of the revolution expressed his admiration for the heroic pilots and the armed forces personnel. The imam reiterated his support and the support of all the people for the armed forces.

In the interview, one of the officers said: The enemy, after feeling desperate and inefficient, resorted to shelling our defenseless cities.

We can deal blows at any time to any spot inside Iraq that Saddam considers the safest. Upon orders, we can destroy any spot in Iraq.

Another pilot officer talked about the heroic operation that was carried by our valiant pilots and said: We have carried out similar operations since the outbreak of the war. This kind of operation has become a routine task. We wanted to teach Saddam a lesson and prove to him that we are able to destroy any target in Iraq, in order to make him stop shelling the residential areas of our cities.

A third officer said: It is very easy to bomb Iraqi cities. We flew over some of the Iraqi cities during our recent operation. We could have bombed some of these areas. But out of the principle of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which rejects bombing civilian targets or striking at defenseless citizens, we did not do this. Our concentration was on military targets to teach Saddam a lesson and to make him stop shelling defenseless cities, innocent civilians and the residential areas of our cities.

DEPUTY WARNS OF 'PLOTS' BY NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

LD081252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session today.

One of the preagenda speakers at the Majlis session today was Fakhreddin Hejazi, who said that the Majlis must be aware of all the events in the country. He went on to refer to suspicious and conspiratorial plots in neighboring countries against Iran's Islamic revolution and added that Egypt is giving military aid to Iraq. What do the miniscule groups who say America has no part in this war have to say about Egypt's aid to Iraq? The Soviets say they have placed in Basra 150 Scud missiles at the disposal of Iraq. America has placed the F-16 aircraft that Iran had previously purchased and paid for at the disposal of Saudi Arabia at three and one half times the original price. The visits paid to the Middle East by Haig, Thatcher and her foreign secretary indicate a major plot. Even though Italy has said that it is neutral, that country's Socialist Party strongly supports Iraq, having concluded a $1.8-billion agreement with Iraq.

He then referred to events inside the country, and said that the 5 March incidents at the [Tehran] University was one of the plots which was smashed, thanks to God's kindness; the esteemed prosecutor should keep the Majlis informed about the way in which miniscule groups are trying to plunge the country into chaos.

He added that a Pentagon magazine has published a photograph of General Aryana and claimed that eventually this general will become Iran's savior, and miniscule groups are trying to prepare the ground for this. These people want to plunge the country into a conflagration, and although the imam has said that political groups must surrender their arms I ask the government what it has done in this regard. Political groups must hand in their arms. We are at war; foreign enemies are ready to attack, and domestic enemies are trying to prepare the ground for it. In these circumstances any action, writing or speech that aims at weakening the regime is a treachery.

HAIG'S AWACS 'PROPOSAL' TO SAUDIS REPORTED

GF090523 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig explained the U.S. proposal on selling AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia during his talks with Saudi officials. According to this proposal, the four AWACS planes will be placed at the Saudis' disposal for 4 years then Saudi Arabia will buy these planes from the United States in 1985.

Haig told Saudi officials that U.S. pilots and air force personnel will not cooperate with Saudi Arabia in the use of these planes if Saudi Arabia should want to use them against the Zionist entity.

Informed military sources said that the use and maintenance of these planes is impossible without the assistance of U.S. Air Force personnel.

Haig's remarks pose the following question: Against which Islamic and revolutionary country will this sophisticated reconnaissance equipment be used if it will not be used against the Zionist enemy?

It is to be recalled that the United States had placed this sophisticated equipment at Saudi Arabia's disposal despite the opposition of the Islamic Republic of Iran following the triumph of the Islamic revolution in Iran and the aggression by the puppet Saddam regime against Islamic Iran, with the aim of obtaining information on Middle East developments and suppressing any revolutionary movement in the area.

Haig will leave for Europe today [as heard] following his meeting with King Khalid and other Saudi officials, at the conclusion of his visit to Egypt, occupied Palestine, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

MONTAZERI CITED ON NEED FOR FOREIGN MINISTER

NC091115 Paris AFP in English 1043 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Tehran, 9 Apr (AFP)--The heir apparent to religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni today deplored the lack of communication between Islamic Iran and the outside world.

Ayatollah Hoseyn Montazeri, Friday prayers leader in the holy city of Qom and widely tipped as successor to 80-year-old Ayatollah Khomeyni, made his complaint in an interview published by the English-language Tehran TIMES.

The paper quoted him as criticizing the seven-month deadlock over naming a foreign minister, a post that parliament has mandated Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i to hold until President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr approves a Raja'i nomination.

It was the duty of Mr Bani-Sadr, Mr Raja'i and parliament to pool their efforts in order to find a foreign minister and make certain essential changes in Iranian embassies, he said.

Ninety embassies had been incompetent in their efforts to export the Islamic revolution, the paper quoted the ayatollah as saying, and communication had proved inadequate between Islamic Iran and the outside world.

Iran has sent delegations around the world since the start of its war with Iraq nearly seven months ago in an effort to break its diplomatic isolation, which Mr Bani-Sadr said stemmed from the 444-day hostage-taking at the United States Embassy.

NABAVI ON JAPAN'S BANDAR-E KHOMEYNI PROJECTS

OW080033 Tokyo KYODO in English 0012 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Tehran, 7 Apr, KYODO--Japan has pledged to resume work for construction of the joint petrochemical complex in Bandar-e Khomeyni in southern Iran as a result of negotiations conducted, Behzad Nabavi, state minister in charge of administration, said here Tuesday.

The chief government spokesman told a press conference that Japan had pledged repeatedly in the past that it will resume work on the project but the latest promise is final. He hoped that work will be resumed.

Nabavi said he did not know the extent of damage caused to facilities at the plant due to the Iran-Iraq war and added there is need to conduct a check on the matter.

Eimei Yamashita, president of Iran Chemical Development Co., the Japanese investment company for the joint venture, visited Iran early in March and held talks with Iranian leaders on resumption of work on the complex.

He also inspected the project site for the first time after the Iran-Iraq war started last September.

After his return to Tokyo, Yamashita revealed that damage caused to the facilities could be repaired.

Work on the project had been suspended due to various reasons, including the current Iran-Iraq war.

GHARAZI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON ASIAN VISIT

GF091024 Tehran PARS in English 0730 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Tehran, 9 Apr (PARS)--Upon his return from his tour of several Asian countries, PARS managing director said that his major impression was that the regime of Saddam Husayn was quite shaky both abroad and within Iraq.

In a news conference at the press center of PARS NEWS AGENCY yesterday morning, the managing director of PARS and head of the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council, Dr Kamal Gharazi, gave a brief report on his recent tour of South Asia and the Far Eastern countries. Dr Gharazi led a three-man mission to India, Pakistan, Japan, the People's Republic of China, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait. Two members of the mission also visited Indonesia.

The purpose of this mission, Dr Gharazi said, was to expand cooperation between Iran and each of these countries in the field of news exchanges and to explain the stance of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the Iraqi-imposed war. He said: "Now everybody has realized the futility of this war, which has been launched by the Iraqi ruler against Iran. They are asking what was this war for, especially when Iran has insisted that the 1975 Algerian treaty should be the basis of any settlement." In reply to a question regarding the attitude of different countries towards Iran the PARS director said that in this respect countries could be divided into three categories:

1. The countries that were friendly to Iran and supported her cause;

2. Those who supported the Iraqi regime; and

3. The countries who assumed a neutral position vis-a-vis the war.

The head of PARS NEWS AGENCY stressed the need for an active foreign policy on the part of the Islamic Republic of Iran to (?counter) the vicious and false propaganda of the enemy, and to make other nations of the world aware of the aims and aspirations of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

Dr Gharazi particularly emphasized that the Iraqi regime, through an extremely active foreign policy and an aggressive and massive propaganda blitz was seeking to win the world's sympathy. Dr Gharazi added that the international mass media, which are generally in the service of imperialism, have also sided with Iraq in this conflict.

GABONESE ENERGY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON OPEC

LD081800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, the Gabonese minister of state for mines, energy and hydraulic resources arrived in Tehran this afternoon at the head of a delegation. An Oil Ministry official has said that the purpose of his visit is to hold talks and exchange views with the acting head of OPEC and international OPEC authorities in the Petroleum Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran. [sentence as heard]

RAJA'I AIDE MEETS SYRIAN, TURKISH, YAR ENVOYS

GF080459 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] PARS reports that the prime minister's deputy and political adviser, Mohammad Hashemi-Rafsanjani, received yesterday the Syrian and Turkish ambassadors, the YAR charge d'affaires and two political members of the Libyan People's Bureau. He exchanged views with them on matters of common interest to Iran and to these countries.

Mohammad Hashemi-Rafsanjani told the YAR charge d'affaires: One of the goals of the Islamic Republic of Iran is the supremacy of Koranic rulings in society and the preservation of Islam and Muslims. For the sake of supremacy and after the victory of the Iranian revolution, it was subjected to the severest attack by the United States and proud powers. Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: Governments of some Muslim countries may become involved in unwanted plots for fear of the result of the Iraqi war imposed on Iran, which is Saddam's downfall. We announce that dragging the superpowers into the region and helping them impose their domination is not in the interest of Islam and Muslims. Muslim Iran did not try before the war, and will not try after its victory over infidel Saddam, to expand.

TRADE MINISTER, TURKISH ENVOY HOLDS TALKS

LD051844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that at a meeting held today at the Ministry of Commerce, attended by the Ministry of Trade and the Turkish ambassador, discussions and an exchange of views were held on the imminent visit of a Turkish trade and economic delegation, led by the Turkish trade minister, on Iranian-Turkish cooperation in the fields of overland transportation, railways and border customs, the purchase of various goods and the transportation of 20,000 tons of Iranian goods from the Turkish border.

At this meeting, which was also attended by the under secretary for foreign trade [not further identified] and the director general of trade of the Group of 77, it was decided that the Turkish economic and trade delegation, which will be led by the trade minister, will visit Iran, and representatives from the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and the Iranian representative for transportation will accompany the delegation.

It was further decided that the Turkish Government will carry out its commitment regarding the transportation and delivery of cement to Iran in terms of price and delivery time. The report says that it was also decided that Iran, as far as possible, should secure the goods it requires from Turkey as part of Turkey's repayment of loans advanced by Iran to Turkey.

MINISTER CONFERS WITH GDR OFFICIAL ON COOPERATION

LD060914 Tehran PARS in English 0802 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Tehran, 6 Apr (PARS)--The commercial attache of the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic met and conferred with the minister of economic and financial affairs, Hoseyn Nemazi, and his deputy, Nurbakhsh, on April 5th. The expansion of economical cooperation between the two countries was discussed in this meeting.

In a separate meeting the managers of the various banks of the country met and conferred with the minister of economic and financial affairs, Hoseyn Nemazi, yesterday morning. During this meeting the minister of economic and financial affairs provided managers of the banks with the necessary advice for the betterment of the banking system, the Public Relations Office of the ministry announced.

AMBASSADOR PROTESTS OMISSION OF 'ISLAMIC' BY MEDIA

WA091023 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 3 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] In a statement, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Moscow warned both the foreign and domestic press against the omission of the term "Islamic" from the Islamic revolution. The text of the statement is as follows:

"The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the USSR announces that recently it is being noticed that the representatives of some of the foreign mass media stationed in Moscow and some of the Soviet newspapers and periodicals, while mentioning the Islamic revolution of Iran, refrain from using the main characteristic and adjective of this revolution, "Islamic," and only call it the antimonarchist and anti-imperialist revolution.

"Undoubtedly, it is clear that the humanistic Islamic revolution of Iran which is inspired by the sublime teachings of Islam is not only antimonarchist, anti-imperialist and antidespotic, it is also strongly opposed to any and all kinds of dependency on East or West and it intensely rejects any kind or form of interference in the political, cultural and economic affairs of the Islamic country of Iran.

"The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran hopes that with regard to the aforementioned explanation, the press will devote more attention to this matter."

PARS deems it necessary to mention that some of the slogans that have recently appeared on walls in Tehran and the provinces have sought to refrain from using the adjective "Islamic" before the world "revolution."

GUIDANCE MINISTRY STOPS DISTRIBUTION OF BOHLUL

WA081330 Tehran MIZAN in Persian 15 Mar 81 p 12

[Excerpts] In a letter sent to the chief public prosecutor, the managing editor of the satyrical/political magazine BOHLUL has expressed his strong protest against the action of the chief of the domestic press office at the Ministry of Guidance for stopping distribution of this magazine in Tehran. In a part of this letter it has been stated:

"Your Excellency chief public prosecutor, Mr Musavi-Ardabili, you are hereby informed that the chief of the domestic press at the Ministry of Guidance has stopped the publication and distribution of the popular and revolutionary magazine BOHLUL without any type of legal justification or any authorization from responsible authorities. This magazine was liberated as a result of the fruitful revolution of the Iranian people after 25 years and its editor and publisher was freed from the shah's prison, chains and exile. Contrary to all standards that were violated, this magazine was not informed in writing about its censor and closure by the prosecutor in charge of the press. Instead, simply by sending an illegal letter to the 'Tehran distribution center,' he has instructed the said center to prevent distribution of BOHLUL among Tehran newspaper vendors."

In another part of this letter, it has been said: "Well, Mr Chief Public Prosecutor, what kind of freedom of speech and writing is this? And, actually, why and for what did this country fight to make a revolution? And why did hundreds of thousands of citizens get killed or maimed? Apparently, the chief of the domestic press became offended because the managing editor of this publication wears a necktie and used as pretext the fact that we had criticized inflation. So, the whole act was in an illegal manner and without resorting to any court, trial or decrees; thus, it is really clear that he has sided with the hoarders and profiteers."

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI CALLS FOREIGN NEWSMEN SPIES

NC091130 Paris AFP in English 1119 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Tehran, 9 Apr (AFP)--Foreign correspondents in Iran were today accused of spying for imperialist countries by the official newspaper of the dominant, clergy-led Islamic Republic Party.

"The door should be closed to spies carrying the title of journalist," the newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC said in an editorial.

American imperialism was bombarding Iran with propaganda by exploiting the reports of foreign journalists, who fed more than 50 "imperialist radio stations" which gave Persian-language broadcasts, the paper said.

It added: "Only foreign journalists defending the rights of the world's disinherited should be in Iran."

JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 462 ON OPERATIONS IN WEST

LD082056 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Communique 462 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God, the most exalted. Parts of the operations carried out by the Islamic combatants in different scenes of battle against the mercenaries of Saddam at-Tikriti are as follows:

On the southern front: Due to the fire of the Islamic forces in the areas of Susangerd one mortar and one group bunker of the enemy were destroyed while several troops of the enemy were killed. The enemy continued shelling the cities of Susangerd, Abadan and Ahvaz with long-range artillery, and while martyring one person and injuring a group of compatriots, damaged several residential houses.

On the western fronts:

1. One group of the Islamic combatants penetrated into the supply lines located in the back of the enemy front in the area of Gilan-e Gharb and planted mines and [word indistinct] which resulted in the destruction of one vehicle carrying ammunition and another enemy vehicle as well.

In this process, a number of Saddam's forces were either killed or wounded. In the same area, due to the fire of mortars of the Iranian forces, 5 individual bunkers and 1 piece of artillery were demolished; 5 of the Iraqi forces were killed and 15 others were wounded.

2. Due to the fire of the units of the Islamic combatants in the heights of Kur-e Mush, five bunkers of the enemy were destroyed and eight Iraqi forces were killed and nine others were injured.

3. Yesterday in the area of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, the Islamic defenders, during some operations, pounded some of the enemy equipment, and while being backed by the artillery fire, they recaptured one strategic (?height). Meanwhile, the Islamic combatants destroyed 1 tank, 1 vehicle and 1 ammunition tent of the enemy and killed 20 forces of the enemy as well.

4. Due to the fire of the Islamic combatants, one 120-mm cannon of the enemy was exploded inside the territory of Iraq in Monday. Yesterday in the western area, one Iraqi soldier surrendered himself to the Islamic army and took refuge in Iran. He was then welcomed by the army of Islam.

STRATEGIC HEIGHT IN GILAN-E GHARB CAPTURED

LD072320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch from Kermanshah, another strategic height in the west in the Gilan-e Gharb District was occupied today thanks to the good efforts of the fighting heroes of Islam. The mercenary forces of Saddam at-Tikriti were forced to retreat on several fronts after suffering heavy casualties.

On the western fronts the mercenary enemy lost 15 trenches, 1 mortar emplacement, 1 ammunition dump and 2 vehicles together with their servicemen.

The same report says that in the past 24 hours, one of the strategic hills in Gilan-e Gharb was liberated from enemy occupation and the combatants of the army, the gendarmerie and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, in the course of several rapid assaults, stopped a motorized column of Iraqi troops and destroyed two of their vehicles together with their crews.

Also, battles continued to rage on the Chaghalvand Heights with various weapons from trench to trench. According to the commander of the Kermanshah Gendarmerie, last night gendarmerie units frustrated an enemy infiltration attack in Arkavaz and Malekshahi and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. During this period, 15 enemy trenches, 1 mortar emplacement and 1 ammunition dump were also set ablaze and destroyed on the western fronts by the combatants of Islam.

The latest dispatch to reach us indicates that on the Nowsud, Sahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Bazi Deraz, Kolineh and Sayyid Sadiq fronts, fire exchanges continue between both sides, with our combatants fiercely pounding the trenches, installations and positions of the Iraqi mercenaries.

'Intense' Fighting Continues

LD071324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] After a hard battle in Dasht-e Zahab fronts, the combatants of Islam recaptured one of the sensitive heights in the region from the enemy and killed or wounded 200 of Saddam's troops in addition to destroying 10 tanks, 3 ammunition tents and 1 field kitchen.

At 1140 PARS, quoting the commander of Imam Khomeyni's devotees, reported that last night Islam's fighters recaptured these heights from the infidel forces of Saddam at-Tikriti and then continued their progress. He added: 2 days ago, Imam Khomeyni's devotees, supported by the artillery fire of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, launched an offensive against the forces of mercenary Saddam that were positioned on one of the sensitive heights of the region. He added: Intense fighting is now continuing between the fighting devotees of Imam Khomeyni and Saddam's infidel forces.

FIGHTING ON ABADAN, KHUNINSHAHR FRONTS REPORTED

LD082202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Summary] According to a PARS dispatch, during the battles on the Abadan and Khuninshahr fronts, our fighting forces succeeded in destroying 19 enemy trenches, machinegun and mortar emplacements, 2 ammunition dumps, 3 tanks, 4 posts, 1 observation tower, 2 assembly points, 5 vehicles, 1 106-mm gun, 1 communications aerial and in killing 33 of Saddam's mercenary forces.

According to the same report, today, our military forces, Revolution Guards, the Imam's devotees and other combatants fired on Iraqi positions on the Abadan and Khuninshahr fronts and delivered crushing blows.

According to the same dispatch, within firing range of Abadan and along the Abadan-Mahshahr Highway, thanks to fire opened by our forces today, 5 enemy antiaircraft guns and 3 trenches were destroyed and 20 mercenaries were killed. Last night in the same area, two ammunition dumps and one enemy tank were set ablaze. Thanks to heavy fire by our forces near the pasteurized dairy plant, 3 enemy machinegun emplacements, 2 posts, 1 observation tower, 1 assembly building and 4 trenches were destroyed and 10 infidel servicemen were killed.

According to the same report, west of Khuninshahr--thanks to fire opened by our forces--two enemy vehicles, one assembly point and three of Saddam's servicemen were wiped out while digging trenches.

The battle also continued to rage across the Arvand Rud between our forces and the Ba'thist mercenaries; thanks to direct hits by our forces on the Al-Faw-Basra supply axis on the other bank of Arvand Rud, the movement of trucks carrying ammunition and food supplies was prevented and three enemy vehicles were damaged. Similarly, the (Wasiliyah), (Ziyariyah) and Saybah regions on the other bank of Arvand Rud on Iraqi soil were pounded by our forces. Two enemy mortar emplacements, two trenches, two tanks, one communications aerial, one 106-mm gun and two enemy observation posts were destroyed and Saddam's mercenaries were killed.

According to a PARS dispatch from Abadan, the enemy shelled Abadan's residential areas today with long-range artillery. Several houses were damaged and a government building was set ablaze; however, the fire was immediately brought under control. Six of our civilians were wounded during this crime.

PARTIAL BAN ON ENTRY OF VEHICLES INTO AHVAZ

LD062350 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Ahvaz Security Headquarters announcement]

[Text] In view of the problems arising with traffic in the city, and for the sake of maintaining the welfare of the fighting inhabitants of Ahvaz, the law enforcement officers stationed at the city gates are ordered to prevent the entry into Ahvaz of all private, passenger and goods vehicles from 1900 until 0600.

Ahvaz security headquarters has asked the owners of such vehicles to reschedule their times so their arrivals in Ahvaz will not fall within the restricted hours.

Those disregarding the new arrangement will be stopped and forced to stay outside the city until after 0600 the next day.

FARS GOVERNOR GENERAL WARNS OF ENEMIES

GF071653 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] As has been reported, a small group of people intend to create unrest in Shiraz. It is hereby stressed that the law enforcement authorities will deal with every dastardly act fully prepared. The Fars governor has issued the following notice in this connection:

In his exalted name. We appreciate the great efforts by the residents of Shiraz and the dear war refugees of Khuzestan in maintaining calm in Shiraz. We wish to draw the public's attention to the recent message by the imam based on unity and solidarity of all. We warn you that a group of thrill-seeking enemies of the Islamic revolution wishes to take undue advantage of the fervent revolutionary susceptibilities of the people and their unswerving support for their warrior brothers. They will be severely and relentlessly pursued by law enforcement officials and dealt with according to wartime regulations.

TEHRAN CITIZENS ASKED TO REPORT THREATENING CALLS

LD062146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Announcement by the Central Islamic Revolution Committee of Iran]

[Text] According to information received, unknown and suspicious persons pretending to be guard members of the Islamic Revolution Committee have at various times, especially at night, phoned or personally called on honorable inhabitants of Tehran, causing trouble with menacing threats.

Therefore, the dear citizens are hereby informed not to pay any attention to such calls and to report them immediately to the nearest committee by phoning 310001/9 so that necessary steps can be taken by the central committee to identify and punish such counter-revolutionaries.

Meanwhile, committee guards on any mission carry an identity card as well as a valid letter of authority.

TEHRAN WARNED OF POSSIBLE IRAQI REPRISALS

LD041630 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1614 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear compatriots: As announced by the Joint Staff of the Islamic armed forces, the Islamic Republic's Air Force today raided four Iraqi bases in Iraqi territory and blew up the aircraft stationed there.

As there is a possibility of a reprisal air raid by the enemy, we call on our brothers and sisters to observe blackout regulations and switch off their lights.

VOICE OF IRAN: KHOMEYNI ACCEPTS CEASE-FIRE

NC081736 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Khomeyni's usurping and antinational regime finally surrendered to foreign aggression and accepted the three-point imposed peace plan. As we know, on the basis of the imposed peace plan, with the establishment of a cease-fire so-called Islamic peace forces will be sent to the occupied Iranian territories. The next stage will be the formation of a conference to study the two governments' differences, and [words indistinct].

There is no doubt that in justifying this treacherous decision the Tehran regime will set to work its anti-Islamic propaganda machinery, from the radio and television and the press to the minaret of the mosque of Tehran's dead univeristy and will shamelessly beat on the drum of [word indistinct] (?fabrications) and will once again celebrate its (?victory over the enemy).

But have the Ayatollah Khomeyini, the Supreme Defense Council, the Joint Staff, the so-called Islamic Majlis and all the other officials of this reckless regime who, until 2 days ago, hypocritically shouted that they would not accept a cease-fire until the last Iraqi soldier leaves Iran and until Saddam Husayn is tried, achieved all they claimed? Did the withdrawal of Iraqi soldiers mean that other foreign soldiers (?should be stationed on Iranian territory under the label) of the peace force and another Lebanon be created in Khuzestan and the south of Iran? Did the peace forces in Lebanon turn that country into a country of calm? With the stationing of the peace forces, will the 2.5 million war refugeees who have been rendered homeless because of the (?acts of the religious politicians) be able to reconstruct their destroyed homes? In view of the fact that Iranian territory is occupied by foreigners, can Mr Bani-Sadr, the imam and his other (?associates) who by weakening Iran's strong army to this extent and committing the biggest treason against Iran and the Iranian nation in so doing, be able to speak from a position of power at the conference to be held to solve differences?

When the leader and high-ranking officials of the anti-Islamic Republic, by adopting the childish policy of exporting their revolution, caused the aggression by the Iraqi forces and sparked the flame of war, the objective was to turn the attention of the nation from the daily-increasing domestic chaos and difficulties to the war fronts. The objective was to transfer the strength of the youths and of national strugglers who were striving to overthrow this regime of oppression to Iran's holy frontiers. The objectives were to (?write the last pages) of treason and to further weaken the already-weakened Iranian Army and to finally (?destroy) it. The objective was to lead our flourishing economy and industry to downfall and to destroy Iran's large industries. And finally, the objective was for a strong and united and progressing Iran to cease from being.

These were the main reasons which led to the start of the imposed and unwanted war with Iraq. But the main reasons for treacherously accepting the cease-fire show the terror felt by the illegal regime from the escalation of the activities by national combatant units to overthrow it, a wave which is rising further each day and which is bringing the Islamic regime ever closer to the precipice of its downfall.

The explosion at the arms' depot of the Central (?Revolution) Committee, the assassination [as heard] of Ayatollah Rabbani-Shirazi, the explosion of two bombs in the heart of Qom, the explosion of a mine in Naqadeh, the uprising of the people in the form of various demonstrations in different parts of the country which took place in the first part of Farvardin [month starting 21 March] are all signs of the crumbling of the ruling regime's bases of power and bullying.

In his meeting with Khomeyni on Monday morning, Bani-Sadr warned his imam that if he loses this last chance to establish a cease-fire, the regime will not only be defeated on the war fronts but it will also fail in confronting the merciless uprisings of national forces. Therefore, he should, as soon as possible, turn his attention to the domestic fronts. It was because of this that Khomeyni, despite his previous claims and confirmations on the withdrawal of Iraqi soldiers and Saddam Husayn's trial as conditions for the establishment of a cease-fire, accepted the imposed plan and, in order to shun the responsibility, commissioned the Supreme Defense Council to enact the final decision.

However, as far as the Iranian nation's view is concerned, (?any peace plan or agreement) with the Iraqi aggressors cannot be outside the framework of the 1975 Algiers agreement--an agreement which confirms the just rights of Iran in its western and southwestern borders.

CLANDESTINE JOURNALISTS GROUP REPORTEDLY FORMED

NC081720 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The newly-founded Association of National Journalists [Anjoman-e Ruznameh Negaran-e Melli], which was recently formed clandestinely in Tehran, has issued its first statement with the objective of struggling for the freedom of speech and pen and has strongly attacked Ayatollah Khomeyni's regime for having imposed the strictest censorship.

The statement opens by saying: One criticism which leaders of Khomeyni's Islamic revolution always (?used) in the past on the shah's regime for their speeches and sermons was the subject of press, radio and television censorship. But that which (?can be seen today) in the policy of censorship of the Islamic Republican Party has surpassed the limit of the mass media and has included the (?general) and daily (?contacts) of the Iranian people as well. It is also interesting to note that they give unacceptable excuses such as observance of security affairs in order to justify their acts.

The newly-founded Association of National Journalists, formed under the auspices of a group of renowned writers and journalists, reveals in its first statement the Islamic technique of the regime of the ruling ayatollahs in imposing censorship and suppression and writes: The first step by the Islamic regime of Ayatollah Khomeyni, after coming to rule, was to place under surveillance the mass media and the radio and television as well as (?the immediate dispatching of a number of censors to the Tehran central post office). The entire nation knows what happened to the press, radio and television. But the postal and telephone communications censorship was done in secret and by methods which (?undoubtedly remind us of methods used by communists).

The national journalists' statement adds that the (?the person directing the first censorings) in the Tehran post office was a person known as (Esfahani). As his first step he replaced experienced employees of the post office who would (?not be trusted) with many new employees and in a later stage he ordered that all foreign publications which had arrived in Tehran for distribution in Iran be controlled and all subjects opposing Ayatollah Khomeyni's so-called Islamic revolution be destroyed. This control was, after a while, expanded to include the people's personal letters and, in many cases, writers or recipients of letters were (?arrested) on trivial charges and questioned by the committees and revolution guards of the (?Islamic) regime.

The control on the people's private telephone conversations was another phase in the Islamic censorship accomplished by the SAVAMA, the regime's secret police, at the revolution guards headquarters in Saltanatabad.

The conclusion of the (?6-page) statement of the Association of the National Journalists of Iran, (?while revealing other details on the censorship and suppression in the country), calls on all the freedom-wanters of Iran and the world to assist and, at the same time, (?criticizes) some international organizations, including the international committee of human rights and Amnesty International, for their silence on the dictatorship of the ruling regime.

VOICE OF IRAN ON SCOPE OF CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

NC051230 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Pesian 1805 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] [passage indistinct] This is the Voice of Iran--the voice of Iranians, scattered throughout the world, who are striving with all their might to disgrace the regime of the usurpers in the eye of the world. As possible, the (?ardent) struggles of these combatants, within and outside the sacred boundaries of Iran, started from the very first days of the domination by the regime of the usurpers and they are now progressing at a rapid rate. These are the strugglers who tried, both at home and abroad, to make their voices heard by each other, Iran and worldwide. They continue [words indistinct].

Various combatant groups within Iran have now [word indistinct] (?against the regime of oppression but cannot declare their existence and do not have overt) [word indistinct]. But combatant groups outside Iran are living under better conditions, which they use to reveal to the world the harsh and inhuman nature of the Tehran regime. While having established permanent contacts with strugglers within Iran, they try--by publishing messages, statements and various newspapers--(?to lead forth the caravan of struggles in Iran) and to lift the curtain veiling the eyes of the deceived.

In the course of this tireless struggle, groups abroad which were (?more organized) have set up clandestine transmitters under the most difficult conditions in order to inform the Iranian nation daily of the sinister realities in the web of which our country has been caught. Radio Iran, which reflects the views and ideas of groups led by Shahpur Bakhtiar, the last legal prime minister of Iran, and the Free Voice of Iran, the (?messenger) of patriotic officers led by General Gholam 'Ali Oveysi, are both radios which are (?striving as best as possible) to expose the regime. They deserve the best of greetings form all those who are struggling against the Tehran regime.

We recall that nationalist combatant groups at home and abroad have no basic differences, even though they have different tastes.

They are all working in one direction, all of them have one objective only and they all pursue one (?princple): to overthrow the regime of the usurpers, the regime of deceit, (?oppression) and adversity and to establish the rule of security, (?justice) and constructiveness.

You are listening to the Voice of Iran. We are [word indistinct] and wish them all (?success) and as far as overthrowing the regime of usurpers is concerned, we are the voice of unity of all groups and reflect their messages, solutions and (?remedies) in the struggle for our dear homeland's salvation.

The Voice of Iran is the radio of all combatants and of those who love Iran. The Voice of Iran is the voice of the heroic Iranian nation. The Voice of Iran not only reflects the muffled cries, but it is also the voice of thoughts, wisdom and (?efforts) of Iranian combatants who will not stop their struggles until they have achieved Iran's salvation. This is the Voice of Iran, and the Voice of Iran will not stay silent (?as the flame of Iran's culture will not be extinguished and the struggle leading to final salvation will continue).

Naturally the Voice of Iran has started its work with numerous difficulties in an atmosphere of terror and oppression. The working conditions are (?difficult) and the work is fraught with danger. At times, for reasons you know and because of conditions, we might need to change the site of our work and our wavelengths. Our voice might even be silent for a while, but the Iranian voice will not be silenced. The Iranian voice will not be silenced even if each and every Iranian (?is hanged).

RADIO IRAN CLAIMS KHOMEYNI IN CONTACT WITH IRAQ

NC081815 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Khomeyni is secretly communicating with the Iraqi regime. According to news agencies, despite Khomeyni's apparent claim that no agreement has been reached with Iraq, he has started talks with Saddam Husayn through the Islamic Conference mediation committee.

AL-WATAN newspaper of Kuwait, quoting sources close to Habib Chatti, writes that Khomeyni has accepted Iraq's conditions to end the war. On the basis of this condition, Ruhollah Khomeyni will hand over parts of Iranian territory to Iraq. The newspaper writes that Zayn al-Qaws and (Sayf Fahd) are among the territories [words indistinct] to Iraq has been agreed on.

Khomeyni has also agreed to hand over Arvand Rud to Iraq and to start talks with the UAE Government on the handing over of the islands of the Greater and Lesser Tunb, and Bu Musa Islands to the shaykhs of Ra's al-Khaymah and Ash-Shariqah.

Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference, told correspondents in Rome that he thinks that in a week's time Khomeyni's Islamic regime will officially announce its agreement on the handing over of Iranian territories to Iraq.

Meanwhile, the voice of the clerical republic [words indistinct] the four conditions set by Khomeyni for ending [words indistinct]. Under these conditions Iraq should unconditionally withdraw its troops from Iran and pay compensation to Khomeyni for the destroyed Iranian installations. On the basis of the conditions set by Khomeyni, the 1975 border agreement will continue to be valid and the two countries' borders should be determined on the basis of the said agreement. But political observers do not consider these conditions as serious and recall that in the hostage-taking incident Khomeyni had also set four conditions for the Americans, but, finally, he himself gave in to Washington's conditions and released the hostages and also paid approximately $7 billion to America in compensation. The possibility now exists that Khomeyni will not only set aside his conditions but will also accept all of Saddam Husayn's conditions and hand over Iranian territory and waters to the enemy.

RADIO IRAN RIDICULES NABAVI REMARK ON SHORTAGES

NC081747 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Behzad Nabavi, Raja'i's minister of state who had been labeled minister of hostage taking for a while, stated at an interview yesterday that all the shortages, chaos and insecurity in Iran stem from the war with Iraq.

Nabavi's remarks yesterday once again showed how badly officials of Khomeyni's republic need this war on which to blame all of the ills faced by the Iranian nation, while, according to reports dispatched by agencies from Iraq, the situation there is completely normal and the people's daily life continues as usual.

If war is the reason for all these shortages and ills, then this should apply to both countries. On the other hand, we recall how, before the war, these same gentlemen blamed all the ills on the hostage taking and the economic boycott. (?After the revolution) they claimed that the shortages stemmed from the effects of the revolution and the 6-month strikes and that they would soon be overcome.

If this regime lasts, after the war it will find another excuse to veil its incapability.

RADIO IRAN COMMENTS ON CLOSURE OF MIZAN PAPER

NC081818 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] On orders of Mullah Musavi Ardabili, and with the agreement of Ruhollah Khomeyni, MIZAN newspaper was closed yesterday. MIZAN was published by Sheykh Mehdi Bazargan, the former prime minister of Khomeyni. In this newspaper he criticized the flank of the clergy and revealed some of the behind-the-scene collusions.

Even though MIZAN and its proprietor Bazargan are supporters of Mullah Khomeyni and consider him to be the 13th imam and are nothing less than JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI newspaper in their opposition against Iran and the Iranians, nevertheless the system of suppression and censorship ruling Iran could not tolerate even the haphazard opposition voiced by MIZAN, and closed it.

Reza Sadr, the director of MIZAN, was arrested and imprisoned for having written an article against Mullah Mohammad Beheshti.

NVOI CALLS FOR UNITY TO FOIL U.S. CONSPIRACIES

TA082015 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Foil the Plots of the Counterrevolution Through Alliance and Unity"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The explosion of two bombs in the holy city of Qom--planted by elements of the counterrevolution--once again confirms the view of the true revolutionary forces that the counterrevolution is not sitting idle and is engaged in hatching plots in order to create a more tense atmosphere in our country. It attempts to trouble the water and to fish for the benefit of its evil intentions and aims.

Yes, the counterrevolution is in the process of hatching a plot in order to implement the satanic plan of its American masters for crushing the revolution and toppling the Islamic Republic of Iran, and for establishing a regime similar to the former regime, with or without a shah. The events of recent weeks, an example of which was observed in Qom, are a warning to the noble Iranian nation, to all the forces loyal to the revolution, to officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and to the clergy who follow the imam's line to watch with revolutionary vigilance the plots of the enemies of the revolution, whether foreign or domestic. They should especially pay the utmost heed to the plots and conspiracies of U.S. imperialism, and should not overlook even for one moment the dangerous plots of this arch-Satan.

It is an undeniable fact that the Iranian nation's revolution has dealt a fatal blow to the positions of U.S. imperialism which is twisting like a wounded snake and is constantly endeavoring to somehow redress this blow and revive its lost positions in our country.

The concentration of massive U.S. naval forces in the vicinity of our country's coastal waters, the expansion and development of the Pentagon's network of military bases in the region, and the establishment and expansion of a war base in Oman only a few steps from our country are indicative of the fact that U.S. imperialism is still engaged in preparing aggression against our liberated homeland.

The visit of Mr Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, to some of the countries of the region, especially to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, and his arrangements with Egyptian officials regarding the stationing of units of the Rapid Deployment Force on that country's territory and in some other countries of the region, and the sale of another 5 AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia are undoubtedly linked to this satanic scheme of U.S. imperialism. Moreover, within our country as well, U.S. imperialism is creating a climate of discord, tension and clashes through its elements and mercenaries--the counterrevolutionaries, remnants of the former regime, the compromising liberals, the Maoists, the Savakists, the club wielders and others--in order to make the masses of the people discouraged and dispirited about the Islamic Republic, to force them to turn away from the revolution and, ultimately, to weaken the revolution and fulfill its satantic schemes.

In such circumstances the evil schemes of the enemies of the revolution and the Islamic Republic must be exposed. Through speedy, practical and consistent measures and by implementing economic and social reforms the people must be drawn to the revolution as much as possible. Through the precise and consistent implementation of agrarian reforms and the delivery of land to farmers they must be mobilized to safeguard the revolution and its gains. By creating work and by crushing the plots of the employers, the working class of our country must be mobilized more than ever to safeguard the gains of the revolution. By implementing the principle of nationalization of foreign trade and by evicting hoarders, middlemen and brokers, and through the just distribution of goods among the people they should be made hopeful toward the future, and should be mobilized to defend and safeguard the revolution.

In order to carry out this momentous task, without doubt the alliance of all the forces defending the revolution is necessary for confronting the multicolored plots of the enemies of the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran--imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism and internal counterrevolution. The danger should not be ignored that those who consider the gains of the revolution as their personal fiefdom and who put superficiality, egocentrism and monopoly-seeking above the general interests of the revolution, and who violate the right of others in the revolution and its gains, are leading the revolution astray and are paving the way for implementing the plots of the counterrevolution.

The interests of the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran lie in the unity and alliance of the forces defending the revolution, not in discord, disunity, monopoly-seeking and superficiality.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON PRESS LICENCES DIRECTIVES

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Ministry Issues Directives on Press Licenses," published in the 8 April South Asia DAILY REPORT, page I 5:

On page I 5, the processing indicator for the item was dropped. It should read "text."

BRIEFS

NEW RAMHORMOZ GOVERNOR--The Public Relations Department of the Khuzestan governor general's office has announced that Mr Musa Momeni-Nezhad has been appointed governor of Ramhormoz. Mr Jamali, the former governor, has been appointed deputy director of the social affairs office of Khuzestan Governorate. [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 8 Apr 81 GF]

NEPAL

POLICE DISPERSE STONE-THROWING STUDENTS IN POKHRA

BK081607 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] In Nepal, police used teargas shells to disperse a stone-throwing mob of students in Pokhra Town. The students took out a procession yesterday in response to the Bundh [strike] call given by the leftwing students union. There was partial response to the hartal [strike] call in Janakpurdhan Biratnagar and Birganj.

According to reports, a number of students were taken into custody in different towns.

SRI LANKA

PARLIAMENT APPROVES SELECT COMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY

BK081245 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Parliament yesterday decided to appoint a select committee to inquire into the responsibilities of ministers in the previous administration for the recommendation of the continuance of the State of Emergency from December 1972 to February 1977. The motion to appoint a committee moved by the prime minister was carried by 111 votes to 16. The Tamil United Liberation Front, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party and the Communist Party voted against the motion.

The prime minister, moving the resolution, stressed the right of Parliament to appoint a select committee. He said former Prime Minister Mrs Bandaranaike herself had stated when she appeared before the special presidential commission that it was only Parliament which had the authority to investigate the conduct of herself and her ministers. Emphasizing that the parliament had the right to probe even Cabinet secrets, Premadasa recalled the appointment of a similar select committee on the breakup of the Attanagalla Satyagrah [nonviolent movement] during the previous administration.

The prime minister went on to explain that the purpose of the proposed committee was to find out whether any individual minister in the previous administration had been responsible for recommending the continuance of the State of Emergency from December 1972 to February 1977. He said Mrs Bandaranaike had stated both before the presidential commission and elsewhere that the decision to continue the emergency was not hers alone. It was a decision taken by the entire Cabinet.

The statement, the prime minister pointed out, was very relevant because under the 1972 constitution, the sole responsibility for declaring a state of emergency rested with the prime minister. It has, therefore, to be determined as to whether the will of any other Cabinet minister or ministers had been imposed on her.

Premadasa also explained that the proposed select committee would have no punitive powers. After the inquiry, it would only recommend as to what action should be taken.

Winding up the debate, the prime minister said that the members of Parliament will have the opportunity to discuss the report of the select committee when it was presented.

President Jayewardene, when he addressed the government parliamentary group earlier, said that the select committee will not only ascertain the claim made by Mrs Bandaranaike but also will find out who were responsible for misusing the emergency to destroy legitimate opposition activity, for which the former prime minister had been [found] guilty by the presidential commission.